

CONFIDENTIAL]

[No. 26 of 1888.]

REPORT

NATIVE PAPERS

FOR THE

Week ending the 30th June 1888.

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LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Reported number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
BENGALI.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
1	"Ahammadi"	Tangail, Mymensingh.	...	
2	"Kasipore Nibasi"	Kasipore, Burrisal	...	
<i>Fortnightly.</i>				
3	"Ave Maria"	Calcutta	...	
4	"Chandra Vilash"	Berhampore	...	
5	"Divakar"	Calcutta	...	
6	"Gaura Duta"	Maldah	...	
7	"Grambasi"	Uluberia	...	
8	"Purva Bangabasi"	Noakhally	...	
9	"Purva Darpan"	Chittagong	700	
10	"Uttara Banga Hitaishi"	Mahiganj, Rungpore...	...	
<i>Weekly.</i>				
11	"Aparva Punchayat"	Calcutta	...	21st June 1888.
12	"Arya Darpan"	Ditto	102	8th and 22nd June 1888.
13	"Bangabasi"	Ditto	20,000	23rd June 1888.
14	"Burdwan Sanjivani"	Burdwan	302	19th ditto.
15	"Charuvarti"	Sherepore, Mymensingh	500	17th ditto.
16	"Chattal Gazette"	Chittagong	...	
17	"Dacca Prakash"	Dacca	450	17th and 24th June 1888.
18	"Dhumaketu"	Chandernagore	...	
19	"Education Gazette"	Hooghly	825	22nd June 1888.
20	"Garib"	Dacca	...	20th ditto.
21	"Hindu Ranjika"	Beaulah, Rajshahye...	200	20th ditto.
22	"Jagatbasi"	Calcutta	...	21st ditto.
23	"Murshidabad Patrika"	Berhampore	508	22nd ditto.
24	"Murshidabad Pratinidhi"	Ditto	...	22nd ditto.
25	"Navavibhakar Sadharani"	Calcutta	1,000	25th ditto.
26	"Prajá Bandhu"	Chandernagore	995	22nd ditto.
27	"Pratikar"	Berhampore	600	
28	"Rungpore Dik Prakash"	Kakiniá, Rungpore	205	21st ditto.
29	"Sahachar"	Calcutta	500	20th ditto.
30	"Samaya"	Ditto	2,350	22nd ditto.
31	"Sanjivani"	Ditto	4,000	
32	"Sansodhini"	Chittagong	800	
33	"Saráswat Patra"	Dacca	400	
34	"Som Prakash"	Calcutta	1,000	25th ditto.
35	"Srimanta Sandagar"	Ditto	...	
36	"Sulabha Samachar and Kusadaha"	Ditto	3,000	22nd ditto.
37	"Surabhi and Patáka"	Ditto	700	14th ditto.
<i>Daily.</i>				
38	"Dainik and Samachar Chandrika"	Calcutta	7,000	
39	"Samvad Prabhakar"	Ditto	200	21st to 27th June 1888.
40	"Samvad Punachandrodaya"	Ditto	300	
41	"Banga Vidyá Prakashika"	Ditto	500	

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Reported number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
ENGLISH AND BENGALI.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
42	"Dacca Gazette"	Dacca ...	.....	25th June 1888.
HINDI.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
43	"Darjeeling Mission ke Māsik Sámachār Patriká."	Darjeeling ...		
44	"Kshatriya Pratikā"	Patna ...		
<i>Weekly.</i>				
45	"Aryāvarta"	Calcutta ...		
46	"Behar Bandhu"	Bankipore ...		
47	"Bhārat Mitra"	Calcutta ...	1,500	7th ditto.
48	"Sār Sudhānidhi"	Ditto ...	500	
49	"Uchit Baktā"	Ditto ...	4,500	
50	"Hindi Samāchār."	Bhagulpore ...	1,000	
PERSIAN.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
51	"Jām-Jahān-numā"	Calcutta ...	250	8th and 15th June 1888.
URDU.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
52	"Aftal Alum Arrah"	Arrah ...	.....
53	"Anis"	Patna ...	.....
54	"Gauhur"	Calcutta ...	196	
55	"Sharaf-ul-Akbar"	Behar ...	150	
56	"Al Punch"	Bankipore ...	.....	11th and 18th ditto.
<i>Bi-weekly.</i>				
57	"Akhbar-i-darusaltanat"	Calcutta ...	340	5th, 9th, and 16th June 1888.
<i>Daily.</i>				
58	"Urdu Guide"	Calcutta ...	212	7th, 9th, 11th, and 14th to 18th June 1888.
URIYA.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
59	"Taraka and Subhavartā"	Cuttack ...	.....
60	"Pradīp"	Ditto ...	.....
61	"Samyabadi"	Ditto ...	.....
<i>Weekly.</i>				
62	"Utkal Dīpikā"	Cuttack ...	200	26th May and 2nd June 1888.
63	"Balasore Samvad Vāhika"	Balasore ...	205	24th and 31st May 1888.
64	"Uriya and Navasamvād"	Balasore ...	.....	30th May and 6th June 1888.
PAPERS PUBLISHED IN ASSAM.				
BENGALI.				
<i>Fortnightly.</i>				
65	"Silchar"	Silchar ...	.....	18th June 1888.
<i>Weekly.</i>				
66	"Paridarshak"	Silchar ...	450	18th ditto.

Name of ship		Date of departure		Destination		Remarks	
HARRIS AND HARRIS							
HARRIS							
1	"HARRIS"
2	"HARRIS"
3	"HARRIS"
4	"HARRIS"
5	"HARRIS"
6	"HARRIS"
7	"HARRIS"
8	"HARRIS"
9	"HARRIS"
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96	"HARRIS"
97	"HARRIS"
98	"HARRIS"
99	"HARRIS"
100	"HARRIS"

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

The *Garib*, of the 20th June, reports the death of one Ram Gobind Kapali in an affray which took place at Bighana, a village situated at a distance of four or five miles from the Manickgunge station. The case is still pending in the Court of the Deputy Magistrate of Manickgunge. The Deputy Magistrate is requested to make local enquiries personally, and not to place too much faith in the police report.

A case of death in the Manickgunge sub-division, Dacca.

GARIB,
June 20th, 1893.

2. The *Murshidabad Patrika*, of the 22nd June, complains of the inefficiency of the Murshedabad Police. Cases of theft, dacoity, and murder have increased within the last few years. Of late a woman was badly injured on the Khagra road, and a man was murdered near Islampore. But the police have not succeeded in bringing the offenders to justice. The police ought to be more careful in future. It is hoped that some competent police officer will be deputed to make enquiries into cases of murder and dacoity which have alarmingly increased.

The Murshidabad Police.

MURSHIDABAD
PATRIKA,
June 22nd, 1893.

(b)—Working of the Courts.

3. The *Darussaltanat*, of the 5th June, asks Government to severely punish Mr. Kirkwood for his recent high-handed proceedings at Patna, and to provide for the maintenance of the poor girl who has been excommunicated on account of what he has done in regard to her.

Mr. Kirkwood.

DARUSSALTANAT,
June 5th, 1893.

4. The *Bharat Mitra*, of the 7th June, takes exception to the action of the Sessions Judge of the 24-Pergunnahs in acquitting the soldier who was accused of cheating a shop-keeper by offering him a piece of counterfeit coin. The case against the accused was proved, but he was acquitted simply because he was an Englishman.

The Sessions Judge of the 24-Pergunnahs.

BHARAT MITRA,
June 7th, 1893.

5. A correspondent of the *Charuvarta*, of the 17th June, says that Mahendra Baboo, the Sub-divisional Officer of Kishoregunge, has been transferred, and Baboo Barada Charan Mitra, Assistant Magistrate of Mymensingh, has been temporarily placed in charge of the sub-division. During the short time he has been at Kishoregunge, Barada Baboo has earned the good opinion of the people by his learning, tact, ability, independence, experience, and gentlemanliness. The people of Kishoregunge earnestly request the Lieutenant-Governor to place Baboo Barada Charan in permanent charge of the sub-division, instead of giving the sub-division to Atul Baboo as is intended.

The Kishoregunge sub-division.

CHARUVARTA,
June 17th, 1893.

6. A correspondent of the same paper says that the Munsif at Tangail is a very important one. There are two Munsifs at that place, each of whom has to decide about 1,250 cases every month. The present munsifs work very hard, and yet they cannot satisfy the public. More than two munsifs are needed at Tangail, and the attention of the District Judge is drawn to the matter.

The Tangail Munsif.

CHARUVARTA.

Complaints are heard in connection with the *sherista* of the First Munsif's Court. It is said that bribes are extorted from the suitors, and that suitors are sometimes subjected to unnecessary loss and hardship. The First Munsif is requested to enquire.

HINDU RANJIKÁ,
June 20th, 1888.

7. The *Hindu Ranjiká*, of the 20th June, says that one of the Deputy Magistrates of Rajshahye is fond of putting irrelevant and obscene questions to the women who come to his Court either as witnesses or as parties to suits. The Deputy Magistrate should be more careful about his conduct at Court.

(c)—*Jails.*

NAVAVIBHÁKAR
SÁDHARÁNÍ,
June 25th, 1888.

8. The *Navavibhákár Sádharaní*, of the 25th June, says that Government has really done a kingly act by establishing reformatories for juvenile offenders.

(d)—*Education.*

SURABHÍ & PATÁKÁ,
June 14th, 1888.

9. The *Surabhi and Patáká*, of the 14th June, thanks Sir Steuart Bayley for appointing Dr. R. C. Chandra, Second Physician of the Calcutta Medical College, to act as Principal of that College during the absence, on leave, of Dr. Coates.

Dr. Chandra has but received what he is justly entitled to. Still great credit attaches to Government for making this appointment. For there is some heroism in making such an appointment in these days when the feeling against natives runs so high among the Anglo-Indians.

It is hoped that when the time comes, Dr. Chandra will be made permanent Principal of the Medical College.

APURVA PANCHAYAT,
June 21st, 1888.

10. The *Apurva Panchayat*, of the 21st June, thinks that it is in consequence of meddling in political agitation that the Calcutta boys have suffered such discomfiture at the last Entrance Examination, and counsels them to thank their great political leader for the defeat they have sustained.

APURVA PANCHAYAT

11. The same paper will be glad if text-books for the B. L. Examination are selected with a view of making the law graduates more familiar with the practical part of their profession than with the theoretical principles of law. It would be well for this reason if a treatise on case law is made to displace the Institutes of Justinian.

DACCA GAZETTE,
June 25th, 1888.

12. The *Dacca Gazette*, of the 25th June, referring to the dismissal of Mr. Larpent, says that, considering the nature of his offence, a severer punishment should have been inflicted upon him.

NAVAVIBHÁKAR
SÁDHARÁNÍ,
June 25th, 1888.

13. The *Navavibhákár Sádharaní*, of the 25th June, says that Dr. R. C. Chandra has probably no equal in the Medical College, and Government has done a good thing by appointing him to act as its Principal. The public will be glad if he is confirmed in that post.

SOM PRAKÁSH,
June 25th, 1888.

14. The *Som Prakásh*, of the 25th June, expresses itself satisfied with the Lieutenant-Governor's impartiality in appointing Dr. R. C. Chandra as Acting Principal of the Calcutta Medical College in place of Dr. Coates, who is on leave, and observes that this is the first time that a native has been appointed to that post.

(e)—*Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.*

DACCA PRAKÁSH,
June 17th, 1888.

15. The *Dacca Prakásh*, of the 17th June, says that by asking the Dacca Municipality to require the residents of North Maisandi and Banagram to remove their houses ten feet from their present position,

The Wari Khas Mehal question in Dacca.

and not to throw the contents of their privies into the ditch near their houses. Mr. Hare, the Magistrate of Dacca, has placed those people in great difficulty. In the first place, the houses in question are so situated that they cannot be removed even one foot without first pulling them down, and in the second place, as the object which the Magistrate has in view in making this requisition is the construction of a new road leading to the Wari Khas Mehal that object may be gained by giving the new road a different direction from what has been proposed for it.

The Municipality of Dacca has therefore done a wrong thing by at once acting on the suggestion of Mr. Hare, and without first placing the matter before him in this light.

DACCA PHAKASH,
June 17th, 1888.

16. A correspondent of the same paper complains of the miserable condition of the Santipore Municipality, and asks the Lieutenant-Governor and the Commissioner of the Presidency Division to institute an enquiry into the working of that Municipality, and thus to confer a blessing on the local community.

The Santipore Municipality.

17. A correspondent of the *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 19th June, asks the Chairman of the Raneegunge Municipality to institute an enquiry into the charge preferred against the doctor of the local charitable dispensary by one of the Municipal Commissioners, namely, that the officer in question often neglects his work in the dispensary in order to attend to his own private practice.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
June 19th, 1888.

The doctor attached to the Raneegunge charitable dispensary.

18. A correspondent of the *Hindu Ranjika*, of the 20th June, says that Baboo Sham Lal Dutt, the present headmaster of the Maldah Zillah School, has been appointed a member of the District Board in place of the late headmaster, Sripati Baboo. The members of the Maldah District Board are mostly non-residents of the district, and so it would have been better if a native of Maldah had been appointed in place of Sripati Baboo.

HINDU RANJIKA,
June 20th, 1888.

The Maldah District Board.

19. The *Garib*, of the 20th June, says that filth from Maisandi in Dacca, falls into the khal passing through the Wari Khas Mehal. The Magistrate of Dacca does not like this, and has asked the Municipal authorities to issue a requisition for the removal of the privies in Maisandi from their present position. And notices to this effect have been issued by the Municipality. But the people of Maisandi intend to sue the Municipality for this unjust proceeding. If they do so, the municipal debt will increase, and the poor people of Maisandi will be put to great trouble and expenses. The Magistrate is therefore requested not to press the matter, but to wait till the approach of winter, when drains can be constructed for the removal of filth.

GARIB,
June 27th, 1888.

The Wari Khas Mehal question in Dacca.

20. The *Murshidabad Pratinidhi*, of the 22nd June, hopes that the night-soil service system will prove a success in the Murshidabad Municipality; but it hopes that, in assessing the night-soil tax, the Commissioners will carefully consider the condition of the poorer classes.

MURSHIDABAD
PRATINIDHI,
June 22nd, 1888.

Night-soil service in the Murshidabad Municipality.

21. A correspondent of the *Bangabasi*, of the 23rd June, makes the following complaints in connection with the Santipore Municipality in Nuddea:—

BANGABASI,
June 23rd, 1888.

The Santipore Municipality.

- 1.—Filth and other offensive matters are not daily removed.
- 2.—Even the large and important streets are not swept every day.
- 3.—All the streets are not lighted.
- 4.—The streets are not watered.

Baboo Sarat Chandra Roy, the present Vice-Chairman of the Municipality, is requested to attend to these points.

DACCA PRAKASH,
June 24th, 1888.

22. The *Dacca Prakāsh*, of the 24th June, deplores the existence of party-feeling amongst the Commissioners of the Dacca Municipality, and asks the Commissioners to lay aside that feeling, so that they may properly discharge their duties.

The Commissioner of Dacca Municipality.

SOM PRAKASH,
June 25th, 1888.

23. The *Som Prakāsh*, of the 25th June, condemns as insanitary the practice of the Calcutta Municipality of filling up tanks with the sweepings of the streets and other filthy matter, and points out the necessity of using house rubbish for that purpose. The Health Officer is requested to appoint some more Food Inspectors for the native quarters of the town for the purpose of preventing the sale of stale and noxious articles of food.

The Calcutta Municipality.

(f)—Questions affecting the land.

DACCA PRAKASH,
June 17th, 1888.

24. The *Dacca Prakāsh*, of the 17th June, says that by taking away from the zemindars of Bengal the facilities which they formerly enjoyed in respect of the realization of their rents from their ryots, Government has placed them in a really difficult position. The zemindar is now under an obligation to pay his revenue to Government on a fixed day, but no such obligation binds the ryot. If the ryot falls into arrear, the zemindar can only sue him in a court of law for the recovery of his due. And as under the present constitution of the courts and in the present state of the law it often takes several years before a contested rent suit is finally disposed of, the result sometimes is that the zemindar goes on paying revenue to Government for years without receiving a farthing from his ryots during all that time. Government is asked to put an end to this state of things by introducing a provision in the new Tenancy Act, making it obligatory on the ryot to pay his rent to the zemindar by regular and unalterable instalments. Another way in which the law may be improved in this respect is this. In suits for rent, the law compels the ryot, before putting in his defence, to deposit in court the rent which is due from him to his landlord. The ryot often deposits less rent than what is due from him, and there is no remedy for the mischief which arises from his so doing. It would therefore be a decided improvement of the law if a provision is inserted in it prescribing punishment for the ryot who knowingly makes a short deposit.

The working of Act VIII of 1885.

CHARUVARTTA,
June 17th, 1888.

25. A correspondent of the *Chāruvartā*, of the 17th June, says that the relation between the zemindar and the ryot is becoming more and more strained since the passing of the Bengal Tenancy Act. The ryots of Midnapore want that the columns in the rent dakhila meant for "area of land" and "nature of the tenure" should be duly filled in. But the zemindars cannot do so without resurveying the lands and preparing fresh jamabundis. And so the ryots are combining and stopping payment of rent. The Sujamuta Pergunnah in Midnapore belongs to the Maharajah of Burdwan, and rent, amounting to four or five lakhs of rupees, is in arrear there. The Maharajah of Burdwan may not mind this; but poor zemindars will be ruined if such a state of things is allowed to continue. Government enforces the sunset law with merciless rigour, but never helps the zemindars to recover their rents easily. Rents are now in arrear in almost every estate in Midnapore, which amounts to the extent of Rs. 10 or 20 thousand. Government is therefore requested to devise some means which will enable zemindars to collect rents easily and without having recourse as at present to a tardy and expensive litigation.

The working of Act VIII of 1885.

(g)—*Railways and communications, including canals and irrigation.*

26. The *Sahachar*, of the 20th June, sarcastically observes that now that Mr. Nedham has discovered a route to Upper Burma from Assam along which a railroad may be constructed, Government ought to lose no time in wasting India's money upon the railway scheme.

SACHAR,
June 20th, 1888.

A railroad to Upper Burma.

27. A correspondent of the *Rungpore Dik Prakash*, of the 21st June, says that except in one or two places there are no bridges on the road from Gybanda to Palashbari in Rungpore. If bamboo bridges are not constructed before the commencement of the rainy season, the public will be put to very great inconvenience. The authorities are requested to attend to the matter.

RUNGPORE DIK
PRAKASH,
June 21st, 1888.

The road from Gybanda to Palashbari in Rungpore.

28. The *Samaya*, of the 22nd June, relates the following case of oppression by railway officers, witnessed by the editors of the *Jubilee* and the *Rajputana Herald*:

SAMAYA,
June 22nd, 1888.

A railway case.

On the 26th May, a mixed train having reached the Sujat Road station, a merchant, one of the passengers by the train, got down to drink water. While he was drinking, the train left the station, carrying off his family. He thereupon became very anxious, and thought of going by the next mail train which reached the station shortly afterwards. But the railway officers would not permit him to go by the mail train unless he purchased a ticket for the same. But he had four annas less than what was required for a mail train ticket. Whereupon one of the passengers by the mail train kindly offered to advance him a four-anna piece. But the railway officers actually prevented him from taking the proffered help, and compelled him to remain where he was. Cases of oppression like this by subordinate railway officers have of late become very common. And so it has become the imperative duty of the railway authorities to visit offenders of this class with severe punishment.

The case of the station-master of Hooghly.

29. The *Prajá Bandhu*, of the 22nd June, has the following regarding the case of the station-master of Hooghly:—

PRAJA BANDHU,
June 22nd, 1888.

"The authorities have inflicted no punishment on Nitya Gopal, who has been simply asked to apologise to Kesab Baboo. This strange dispensation of justice has completely amazed us. Is every servant of the Railway Company a low despicable creature and a dunce like Nitya Gopal? It is hoped that Kesab Baboo will carry his case before a court of law, and by so doing teach a lesson to offenders of the class of Nitya Gopal."

30. The *Som Prakash*, of the 25th June, says that most of the trains on the East Indian Railway are often allowed to be fearfully overcrowded, and that the Bengali station-masters, instead of discouraging overcrowding, positively encourage it. As the number of passengers becomes very large on the occasion of Hindu festivals, the Company ought to run extra trains on these occasions in order to prevent overcrowding. The Railway Company ought also to make better provision for the supply of water to the Hindu passengers. The *pani pandeys* do not now do their duty properly.

SOM PRAKASH,
June 25th, 1888.

The East Indian Railway.

The third class carriages have now special compartments for Europeans only, and it is time for the Company to provide similar compartments for respectable native passengers also.

(h)—*General.*

31. The *Bhārat Mitra*, of the 7th June, says that Sir Steuart Bayley has earned the gratitude of the people of Bengal by his just, good, and able administration

BHARAT MITRA,
June 7th, 1888.

Sir Steuart Bayley.

of the country. On assuming the reins of Government, His Honour punished Mr. Lusson and the officers implicated in the Jamalpore Mela affair for their wrong acts. But His Honour, it may be feared, is sliding unconsciously into the footsteps of Sir Rivers Thompson, and now appears to be completely under the influence of the civilian clique. The Resolution on the Tangail case and His Honour's attitude towards the Calcutta Municipal Bill have generally disappointed the public.

BNARAT MITRA,
June 7th, 1888.

32. The same paper says that Government will be ruined for the wrong doings of its officers. The ignorant sepoy rebelled on account of the oppressions practised upon them by the officers of Government. And it is feared that a similar rising of the ignorant population may take place in consequence of such unjust proceedings as the subjecting of a respectable widow to medical examination by the Deputy Magistrate of Nowgaon, and the subjecting of a poor girl to a similar examination by Mr. Kirkwood.

Highhandedness of Government officers.

DACCA PRAKASH,
June 17th, 1888.

33. The *Dacca Prakash*, of the 17th June, earnestly requests Government to dismiss Mr. Kirkwood and other offenders of his class, such as Sir Lepel Griffin. By so doing, it will, in the first place, remove the odium which is brought upon it by such officers, and, in the second, place the empire on a secure foundation by freeing it from the danger which may possibly arise from popular disaffection caused by official misconduct.

Mr. Kirkwood.

CHARUVARTA,
June 17th, 1888.

34. The *Charuvarta*, of the 17th June, asks the Lieutenant-Governor to withdraw the notification made by the Backergunge and the Mymensingh Police fixing the retail price of salt.

The Salt notification.

CHARUVARTA.

35. A correspondent of the same paper says that the majority of the deeds registered at the Sub-Registry Office at Tangail, in Mymensingh, are deeds of sale of *jotes*. This speaks ill for the district.

The Sub-Registry office at Tangail.

CHARUVARTA.

36. A correspondent of the same paper says that within three years nine houses have been burnt down and property worth 15 thousand rupees has been looted at Banagram by Amudi Sheik, the notorious dacoit. But the police has not yet succeeded in bringing the dacoit to justice. No Magistrate has visited Banagram within the last 20 years. It is rumoured that Mr. Dutt will soon visit the village. Before he does so, he is requested to depute some competent police officer to make inquiries into the depredations of Amudi, and then to make local inquiries himself when he goes there.

Lawlessness at Banagram in Mymensingh.

URDU GUIDE,
June 18th, 1888.

37. The *Urdu Guide*, of the 18th June, asks Government to pay particular attention to the recommendations made in the report submitted by Dr. Abdur Razzak, Khan Bahadur, Vice-Consul of Jeddah, regarding the pilgrims that visit Mecca.

Pilgrims to Mecca.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
June 19th, 1888.

38. The *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 19th June, regrets that Government has appointed a Sub-Deputy Collector of five years' standing as Deputy Magistrate to supervise the work of the Burdwan Road Cess Department in supersession of Baboo Benod Behari Sarkar, who has been Sub-Deputy Collector for fifteen years, and was recommended for the post by the Magistrate of Burdwan.

The supersession of a Sub-Deputy Collector.

SAHACHAR,
June 20th, 1888.

39. The *Sahachar*, of the 20th June, says that the memorial addressed by the Indian Association to the Viceroy on the subject of coolie oppression has borne

The coolie question.

fruit, as His Excellency has said that he will appoint a Commission if it is found necessary to do so. And as the subject will be first enquired into by two such men as Sir Steuart Bayley and Mr. Fitzpatrick, much good is expected to result from the enquiry.

40. The *Hindu Ranjika*, of the 20th June, says that the Finance Committee has recommended the retrenchment of 1 crore 28 lakhs and 47 thousand rupees. But Government is prepared to effect retrenchment only to the extent of 69 lakhs of rupees. While Government is retrenching expenditure in some departments, it is increasing expenditure in other departments. The post of Deputy Secretary to the Financial Department has been created. A large amount of money is being recklessly expended in the Thibet war, in pacifying Burma, and in constructing frontier defences with a view of baffling Russian invasion. The public debt has swollen to enormous proportions, and a new loan of 3 crores of rupees has been declared which will saddle Government with the additional liability to pay 12 lakhs a year as interest. The exchange difficulty has also increased. Under these circumstances, Government will gain nothing by carrying out the recommendations of the Finance Committee. As a matter of fact, however, it is to be doubted whether the amount of the Government's retrenchments taken together will equal the amount which has been spent in appointing the Finance Committee, in the prosecution of its enquiries and in printing its report.

HINDU RANJIKA,
June 20th, 1888.

41. The same paper takes exception to the practice of moving troops from one part of the country to another. A large amount of money is spent in this way; but Government gains little or nothing by it.

HINDU RANJIKA.

42. The *Education Gazette*, of the 22nd June, regrets that, while poor India in these days of her financial embarrassment has sacrificed revenue amounting to a crore of rupees every year by abolishing the import duty on English piece-goods, wealthy England cannot forego the petty sum of Rs. 70,000 obtained by her from her duty on India's silver goods. Here, in India, Government has ruined a numerous class of men, the weavers, for the sake of England; there, in England, the interests of a petty Company, viz., the Goldsmiths Company, are considered too dear to be sacrificed for the sake of India! This shows that it is a cruel fate that is now ruling India's destiny.

EDUCATION GAZETTE,
June 22nd, 1888.

43. The *Murshidabad Patrika*, of the 22nd June, is sorry to find that the report of the Finance Committee has been supplied to the Editors of Anglo-Indian newspapers, and not to the Editors of native papers. Native Editors must therefore learn from favoured newspapers what the report is like. It is a pity Government cannot be impartial even in so small a matter. Judging from the report as reviewed in the *Englishman* newspaper, it seems that the recommendations of the Finance Committee have been sound and wise, and it now rests with Government to decide whether they should be carried out or not. If the Government does not reduce expenditure in accordance with the very reasonable proposals of the Committee, people will say that the Committee was appointed not with a view of effecting retrenchment, but only to delude the public.

MURSHIDABAD
PATRIKA,
June 22nd, 1888.

44. The *Bangabasi*, of the 23rd June, says that Government's real object in appointing the Finance Committee was to withdraw money from the Provincial treasuries to the Imperial treasury for the purpose of defraying the cost of the frontier defences and subjugating the Thibetans. The Committee has recommended the retrenchment of 1 crore

BANGABASI,
June 23rd, 1888.

BANGABASI,
June 23rd, 1888.

and 28 lakhs of rupees; but Government has effected a retrenchment of only 60 lakhs in the Provincial allotments. The effect of the actual retrenchment made by Government will be the stoppage of much proper and necessary expenditure.

Government has not, from a fear of opposition, tried to effect retrenchment in quarters where large retrenchment is possible. It has not, for instance, succeeded in making retrenchments in the High Court. It has effected retrenchment where natives are concerned. It will be able to do nothing in the Public Works Department. The Committee has pointed out that there are more Engineers than are needed; but Sir Theodore Hope is trying to show that this is not so. And Government, it is certain, will listen to Sir Theodore, and not to the Committee.

The Committee has recommended the abolition of Cooper's Hill College and the appointment of Royal Engineers and Native Engineers turned out by the Indian Engineering Colleges, when necessary. But Sir Theodore says that such a course, if adopted, will produce disastrous consequences. And Government, it is certain, will listen to Sir Theodore and not to the Committee.

It will be, indeed, impossible to abolish Cooper's Hill College, or even to stop temporarily the annual recruitment from that College. And so retrenchment will be effected at the expense of the natives of India, and by stopping all works which might benefit them. It is thus sheer waste of money to appoint Commissions and Committees, and reports and resolutions are published only to throw dust in the eyes of the public. Sir Charles Elliott, President of the Committee, is now Public Works Minister in place of Sir Theodore Hope, and Mr. Westland, Sir Charles's right-hand man in the Committee, is now Financial Member of Council. And will they, as Public Works Minister and Financial Member, respectively, dare to carry out the proposals which they have made as members of the Committee? It is feared that the answer must be in the negative.

BANGABANI,
June 23rd, 1888.

45. The same paper says that Doyal Chandra Banerjee, a clerk in the Presidency Pay Examiner's Office, was dismissed in November last on the ground of inefficiency. He appealed to the Viceroy, and the Viceroy has kindly reinstated him, though not in his old post in the Pay Examiner's Office. But will not the officer who had dismissed Doyal Chandra be punished?

46. The *Som Prakash*, of the 25th June, says that under the administration of Mr. Taylor the district of Bankoora has, in a manner, ceased to enjoy the advantages of British rule. The Magistrate literally does nothing except signing such papers as are brought to him by his head assistant. He has three Deputy Magistrates under him, of whom two are old and incapable men, who depend entirely on their amlan for the discharge of the ordinary duties. Those two Deputy Magistrates are, moreover, natives of Bankoora, and, contrary to the express orders of Government, have acquired property there. The work of the District Board and of the Education Department under it is being also mismanaged through the inability and negligence of the Magistrate, Chairman, and of the Vice-Chairman. Indeed, work of every description is in hopeless confusion, except that of the Civil and the Sessions Courts presided over by Baboo Brojendra Kumar Sil. It is most improper for Government to leave the charge of such an important district as Bankoora in the hands of an incapable civilian like Mr. Taylor. It is hoped that it will soon institute an enquiry into the allegations herein made.

SOM PRAKASH,
June 25th, 1888.

NAVAVIBHAKAR
SADHARAN.
June 25th, 1888.

47. The *Navavibhakar Sadharani*, of the 25th June, says that since the opium revenue has diminished without any chance of its again increasing, Government should do what it can to reduce expenditure.

III.—LEGISLATIVE.

48. The *Surabhi and Patáka*, of the 14th June, in reviewing Mr. Reynolds' letter to the *Bengalee* newspaper, makes the following observations:—Mr. Reynolds is a true friend of the natives. Whatever he says or writes about them must therefore be accepted as coming from a man who is their friend and not their enemy. There can be no doubt therefore that in criticising unfavourably the native press of Bengal in the matter of the hostile attitude it has taken up towards the Calcutta Municipal Bill, Mr. Reynolds has been actuated by no bad motive—

SURABHI & PATAKA,
June 14th, 1888.

1. Mr. Reynolds says that in agitating against the Calcutta Municipal Bill the native press of Bengal has done something which is neither just nor impartial. But it is not easy to see how in writing against a Bill of decidedly one-sided nature like the Calcutta Municipal Bill, the native press has violated justice or been wanting in impartiality. Does not Mr. Reynolds know that the Bill is opposed by almost every section of the Calcutta community, except the Anglo-Indians, and that the number of those who oppose the Bill is much larger than the number of those who support it? If he does, how does he account for this?

2. Mr. Reynolds condemns the native press for opposing the amalgamation scheme. Now, it may be admitted that the interests of sanitation in Calcutta require that the condition of its Suburbs should be improved. But the question is, cannot the condition of the Suburbs be improved except by amalgamating the Suburbs with Calcutta at a great expenditure of money? Cannot that improvement be effected economically enough by simply extending drainage and water-supply to the Suburbs and without effecting an out and out amalgamation? And ought the amalgamation scheme to have been brought forward before the numerous plague spots still existing in Calcutta itself had been reclaimed?

3. The native press has taken exception to the bestowal of larger powers on the Municipal Commissioners. Mr. Reynolds says that this increase of the power of the Commissioners, who are the representatives of the people, means development of local self-government in this country. But he forgets that as all power is liable to be abused, this accumulation of power in the hands of the Commissioners might lead to oppression. Does he not know that any encroachment on individual power and liberty is a thing to be always deprecated and regarded with disfavour? Is he not aware that even such a representative body as the British Parliament has been guilty of oppression? Does he not see that these larger powers of the Municipal Commissioners will be availed of by their subordinates in the municipal administration to harass and annoy poor rate-payers?

49. The *Prajá Bandhu*, of the 22nd June, says that those who advocate the repeal of the Contagious Diseases Act generally do so on two grounds. The first ground is that the Act cannot be worked without outraging the modesty of women, and the second is that the Act gives an opportunity to the police to oppress chaste women.

PRAJA BANDHU,
June 22nd, 1888.

The Contagious Diseases Act.

As regards the first ground, it is really ridiculous to see persons fighting for the cause of modesty in a class of women, whom their very profession marks out as persons who have absolutely no modesty to lose. Indeed, when respectable women are often compelled by disease to subject their persons to medical examination, what possible objection can there be to subjecting public women to the same examination in cases of disease? As regards the second ground, it is true that the police often takes advantage of the Act to oppress even chaste women. But cannot such oppression be prevented? Is it not possible to put down such oppression by exercising a little vigilance over the police?

The Act is needed in the interests of society.

Considering that the Act is dreaded even by public women, there can be no doubt that it must be calculated to check immorality among women in general.

The Act tends to improve public health by arresting the progress of contagious diseases amongst people frequenting public houses.

The Act is calculated to reduce the number of those women who in Calcutta and other large towns serve as maid servants during the day and live like prostitutes at night, thereby often polluting domestic morality. Thus if Government repeals the Act, it will do a very wrong thing.

NAVAVIBHAKAR
SADHARANI,
June 25th, 1883.

50. The *Navavibhakar Sadharoni*, of the 25th June, has the following Mr. Reynolds and the Calcutta Municipal Bill. about Mr. Reynolds' remarks on the Calcutta Municipal Bill :—

- (1) The English Government in India does not really care for the welfare of its subjects. It is anxious only to extort money from them. Again, English officers in India keep themselves at a distance from the people, and cannot therefore know how they think and feel and what they want. This is why laws framed by the British Indian Government are found to be so defective. In framing the new Municipal Bill no note has been taken of the real wants and of the real condition of the rate-payers of Calcutta. It does not strike Mr. Reynolds and other English officers that municipal taxation will greatly increase in consequence of the new Municipal Bill. English officers and English merchants make large earnings, and so the Bill does not arrest their attention in the light of an instrument of crushing taxation for the poor and middle class people of Calcutta. And it is in this light that the native press is protesting so strongly against the Bill. Something might have been said in favour of the Bill if it had in any degree lightened the burden of the taxation that now presses upon the poor of Calcutta.
- (2) There are still many plague spots in Calcutta, plague spots worse than hell, which exist because the Municipality has not means enough to reclaim them. Surely it is unwise to extend the area of Calcutta without first setting right that area, thus increasing the difficulty of setting it right.
- (3) Government has reserved to itself the right of nominating a certain number of Commissioners with the view of preventing the preponderance of any particular section of the Calcutta community in the Municipality. But who can doubt that by empowering English merchants to elect ten Commissioners it has itself done the very best thing to establish Anglo-Indian ascendancy in the Municipality? If it was thought at all necessary to authorize the mercantile community to return Commissioners to the Municipality, would it not have been better to have authorized the English and the Native Chamber of Commerce to return Commissioners conjointly in the same way as the British Indian Association and the Behar Zemindars' Association—then a young institution like the Native Chamber of Commerce—were authorized by Lord Ripon to return conjointly a representative to the Viceregal Council?

- (4) The reason why the sanitary provisions of the Bill are being so strongly objected to, is that their enforcement is sure to be attended with oppression. And need such a man as Mr. Reynolds be told that legislation cannot change the habits of a people?

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

51. The *Darussaltanat*, of the 9th June, hopes that a Commission, similar to the one which has been appointed to enquire into the Hyderabad mining affair, will be appointed to enquire into the highhanded proceedings of Sir Lepel Griffin in the Bhopal and Indore States.

DARUSSALTANAT,
June 9th, 1888.

52. The *Sahachar*, of the 20th June, says that the faults of the present Residency system are becoming apparent everywhere in India, and notices, by way of illustration, the case of Colonel Powlett, Political Officer of Jodhpore. In Jodhpore all power is in the hands of the Colonel and the foreigners whom he has brought in, and the Maharajah and the principal sardars are nobodies. The Prime Minister, Mohanbat Chand Mull, who dared to protest against the Colonel's monopoly of power, has been insulted and expelled from the State, and the Thakur of Aba has been imprisoned by order of the Colonel on the suspicion that he is a friend and supporter of the Prime Minister. An intense feeling of dissatisfaction prevails in the State, and the Minister has laid his case before the British Parliament. All this argues an early necessity of reforming the present system of recruiting Political officers for the Native States of India.

SAHACHAR,
June 20th, 1888.

53. The same paper says that again the royal brothers of Cashmere have quarrelled amongst themselves. This time it is Ram Sing who has broken with the Maharajah and his other brother Amar Sing. He is also shewing himself unusually intimate with the Resident, Mr. Plowden. Perhaps it is the Resident who is at the bottom of all this. The Resident is opposed to the appointment of Baboo Nilamber Mookerjee as Prime Minister; and now that his connection with the State of Cashmere is about to cease, he is probably using Ram Sing as his agent for thwarting the Maharajah's wish to take in Baboo Nilamber, and creating disunion between the Maharajah and his brother Amar Sing.

SAHACHAR.

54. The *Bangabasi*, of the 23rd June, says that Sir Lepel Griffin, in his last letter to the Government of India, has asked that Government either to enforce the law of the land against the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* or to publicly and officially express its approval of his acts in Bhopal. But Government is not prepared to do either of these things. If Sir Lepel thinks that he has been unjustly maligned, he can himself sue the *Patrika*. But the fact is, he does not dare to sue the *Patrika*, and yet asks Government to do so! Sir Lepel says that his critics in the native press of Bengal have been paid for their writings against him. In saying so, Sir Lepel has grievously erred. The Bengali press does not like the English press write for money. But this error of Sir Lepel's may be excused. For he knows how the mercenary English press wrote for money in favour of the late Nawab Nazim and the Hyderabad Railway scheme; and with his English experience to guide him, he naturally concludes that the press of Bengal too is a mercenary press. The native press is not so low and base as Sir Lepel thinks it to be. And instead of venting his spleen against the native press, Sir Lepel would have done well if he had specifically refuted the charges laid at his door. These charges are based on documentary evidence, and it is hard for Sir Lepel or the Government to disprove them. If Sir Lepel believes himself innocent, he can refute the charges one by one, and the public will be glad if he does

BANGABASI,
June 23rd, 1888.

so. Mere vague and general assertions will not remove from the public mind the impression created in it regarding him. Sir Lepel defiantly says:—

“I take my stand on the law of the land, and I ask that it may be enforced.” And this is precisely what the public want.

Further on Sir Lepel says:—“If it be unnecessary and inexpedient to enforce the law of libel, and if paid scoundrels are permitted to attack the honour of high officials at their pleasure, let the sections referring to defamation be expunged from the Indian Penal Code.”

This piece of advice to the Government of India by one of its servants is highly impertinent. Government knows better than Sir Lepel how to hold the dignity of the law. And if Government prosecutes the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, the affair will be a most serious one for Sir Lepel himself. The use of the word *scoundrels* in reference to the writers in the vernacular newspapers only shows the nature of Sir Lepel's breeding and the character of the family of which he comes.

V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

CHÁRUVÁRTA,
June 17th, 1888.

55. A correspondent of the *Cháruvartá*, of the 17th June, reports that excessive rain has done great damage to the paddy, jute and sugarcane crops.

The crops in Kishoregunge.

RUNGPORE DIK
PRAKÁSH,
June 21st, 1888.

56. A correspondent of the *Rungpore Dik Prakásh*, of the 21st June, says that great damage has been done to the *aus* and jute crops in Rungpore by excessive rainfall.

The crops in Rungpore.

DACCA PRAKÁSH,
June 24th, 1888.

57. The *Dacca Prakásh*, of the 24th June, cannot say what success will attend the efforts of Government to ascertain the real condition of the people of the country. But this much is certain that if it leaves the enquiry to be conducted by the police in the first instance, the result will be very unsatisfactory, and nothing will be known about the real condition of the people. It is therefore desirable that Government should try to obtain information from the heads of villages.

The agricultural enquiry.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

URDU GUIDE,
June 15th, 1888.

58. The *Urdu Guide*, of the 15th June, says that Government has purchased a piece of land at Salgaria in pergunnah Bajuras Nazirpore, in Pubna, which is to serve as a burial-ground for Mahomedans. The management of this burial-ground should not be placed in the hands of the Municipality, but should be vested in a Burial Board consisting solely of Mahomedan members.

A burial-ground for Mahomedans at Salgaria in Pubna.

SAHACHAR,
June 20th, 1888.

59. The *Sahachar*, of the 20th June, refers to a case of cattle poisoning at Howrah, and observes that as it is the hide merchants of Calcutta who are believed to supply poison to the chamars for the purpose of poisoning cattle for the sake of their skin, the case referred to should be availed of to make an enquiry which will go to the very root of the matter. The offender in the Howrah case is under criminal trial.

A case of cattle poisoning at Howrah.

APURVA PANCHAYAT,
June 21st, 1888.

60. The *Apurva Panchayat*, of the 21st June, earnestly requests the coming Viceroy of India, who, on entering upon his new duties, will be called upon to discharge duties of a difficult and arduous nature, such as the establishment of commercial relations with China, Siam, and Thibet, the pacification of

Lord Lansdowne.

Upper Burma, the strengthening of the North-Western Frontier of India, and placing the finances of the country on a satisfactory footing, &c., not to allow himself to be led by his subordinates, and to conduct the administration as much as possible on his own responsibility and according to the light that may be in him undimmed by the evil influence of his official counsellors.

61. The *Education Gazette*, of the 22nd June, controverts the *Navavibhakar Sádharani's* statement to the effect that most of the English officers of Government are endeavouring to create disunion between Hindus and Muhammadans with the view of frustrating the aims and objects of the National Congress, and observes that, as English officers showed no opposition to the first and second and third Congresses, it will be uncharitable to suppose, with regard to the fourth Congress that is to come, that the Muhammadan opposition to it is owing to official influence or instigation. For it is seen that for every anti-Congress meeting that is being held in the North-Western Provinces, there have been three or four meetings in favour of the Congress. The *Navavibhakar Sádharani's* statement may therefore be dismissed as purely fanciful.

EDUCATION GAZETTE,
June 22nd, 1888.

62. The *Som Prakásh*, of the 25th June, referring to the large profit which Government made last year by selling wine in Calcutta, observes as follows:—
"Englishmen, we now know that your moral life must be hateful in the eyes even of a mean vermin of hell."

SOM PRAKASH,
June 25th, 1888.

63. The same paper says that, in view of the approach of the rainy season, the Calcutta Tramway Company should lose no time in repairing its old cars with leaky roofs.

SOM PRAKASH.

64. The *Navavibhakar Sádharani*, of the 25th June, says that the *Englishman* and the *Pioneer* would have made quite an uproar if a native had been proved guilty of the offence for which Mr. Larpent has been dismissed. But they are silent because the offender is an Englishman.

NAVAVIBHAKAR
SADHARANI,
June 25th, 1888.

URIYA PAPERS.

65. All the papers of Orissa support the petition which the Orissa Association of Cattack have submitted to Government, praying for the construction of the Benares-Puri Railway at an early date. They desire that the Commissioner of Orissa should also support the petition.

UTKAL DIPIKA,
May 20th, 1888.

66. Referring to the Resolution of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces on the subject of the increase of the income of charitable dispensaries, the *Utkal Dipiká*, of the 26th May, observes that an educational cess being already in existence in there, gentlemen ought not to be compelled to subscribe to dispensaries against their will.

UTKAL DIPIKA.

67. The *Samvadbáhiká*, of the 31st May, pronounces high encomiums upon Lady Dufferin for her disinterested zeal and labour in behalf of Indian women who will ever remember and bless her.

SAMVAD BAHIRA,
May 31st, 1888.

68. The minor Raja of Mayurbhunj in Orissa having passed the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University, all the Native Papers of that Province express great satisfaction. As he is the first Uriya Prince who has passed that examination, the result seems to be due to the fact of the Raja having been placed under the Court of Wards.

URIYA AND
NAVARAKYAD,
May 30th, 1888.

URIYA AND
NAVASAMBAD
May 30th, 1888.

69. The Commission on the Behar water-rates having submitted their report to Government, the *Uriya and Navasambad*, of the 30th May, suggests that no action ought to be taken by Government before obtaining the views of the press and the local associations on that report. It thinks that the press and the local associations of Orissa having some knowledge of canal complaints are in a better position to advise Government on this subject, and they should therefore be consulted.

URIYA AND
NAVASAMBAD.

70. A Dhenkanal correspondent of the same paper points out that want of water is very much felt in that Tributary State. He regrets to note that, while the present authorities of that State spend so much money on the construction of jails, roads, and other public works, they hardly feel the necessity of excavating new tanks or repairing old ones every year. Englishmen as a class do not perceive the utility of tanks, but that should not blind the representatives of Native Chiefs to the usefulness of those public works, the construction of which was a religious duty with their forefathers.

URIYA AND
NAVASAMBAD.

71. In an article on the future prospects of Balasore, the same paper has occasion to remark that the number of Uriyas in Government service in Orissa is very small, and should be increased. They should further be encouraged to secure higher appointments in that service.

ASSAM PAPERS.

SILCHAR,
June 18th, 1888.

72. The *Silchar*, of the 18th June, says that at Rajnagar, in the district of Silchar, the spread of small-pox, even amongst vaccinated children, has terrified the local community to such an extent that they are now trying to get their children inoculated.

SILCHAR.

73. A correspondent of the same paper relates the following case of fraud which has been practised by a coolie-recruiter upon a boy, named Ramprasad, belonging to the Lakhimpur tea-garden:—

Ramprasad obtained the permission of Mr. Craigie, the manager of the Lakhimpur gardens, to go to Silchar for the purpose of making some purchases for the shop which he intended to open in the garden. He had Rs. 110 with him. On his way to Silchar, he met a coolie-recruiter, who promised to give him a suitable bride. The boy, who was a bachelor, liked the recruiter's proposal, and accompanied him to the office of Baboo Baikanth in Silchar. There the intended bride was produced before the boy, who was made to part with his money and ornaments under various pretexts. The boy was then told to find Rs. 3 more in order to take his bride to his garden. As he could not do this, some people pretended to advance him this money, and therefore made the boy sign a bond wherein he was made liable to the extent of Rs. 50. Some days after this, the boy returned to Silchar to take his bride away, but none of the parties, including the intended bride herself, who were present there on the previous occasion, was to be found there. The Silchar police should enquire into the matter.

SILCHAR.

74. The same paper is glad that the Chief Commissioner of Assam is enquiring into a case of coolie oppression reported in the *Sanjivani* newspaper, and says that coolie oppression is sure to decrease if the Chief Commissioner continues to take a kindly interest in the helpless coolies.

SILCHAR.
June 18th, 1888.

75. The same paper, requests the Inspector of Schools in Silchar to appoint a pundit who knows both English and Sanskrit in place of the late pundit of the Silchar zillah school.

A pundit for the zillah school of Silchar.

SILCHAR.

76. The same paper in reviewing the jail administration in Assam, says that the reason why large numbers of prisoners every year escape from the Assam jails is that they are subjected to very harsh and cruel treatment in the jails. Some of the punishments inflicted for breach of jail discipline, such as solitary imprisonment, short diet, caning, etc., are very cruel and ought to be discontinued. The proposal of Mr. Williams, the Inspector of Jails, that prisoners found escaping should be fired upon is a shocking one, and if carried out will make jail officers even more cruel and unsympathetic than they now are. Another way in which cruelty in the jails may be put down is to permit outsiders to visit the jails. Such a permission has already been granted in Bengal by Sir Steuart Bayley.

A reformatory school should be opened in Assam for the benefit of juvenile offenders.

77. Referring to the new loan, the *Paridarshak*, of the 18th June, asks, why did the Financial Member of the Vice-regal Council say, in the face of the difficulties which have necessitated this loan, that the financial condition of India was very satisfactory? The people now see what the position of Government really is. But Government still desires war!

PARIDARSHAK.
June 18th, 1888.

The new loan.

78. The same paper says that England, who has emancipated the American slaves, and calls herself the champion of liberty, strangely enough winks at the fearful oppressions which are practised by Englishmen in India upon helpless men and women from a sordid love of lucre. The condition of the Indian slaves yclept coolies is really most miserable. Many have wept over the pages of *Uncle Tom's Cabin*. But the story of coolie life in Assam will furnish material for a story as mournful as, and far more real than, *Uncle Tom's Cabin*. Heaven alone knows when the sufferings of the poor coolies will end. Coolie men and women are ever and anon cursing the English Government in the presence of God, and will God always deny justice to them?

PARIDARSHAK.

Coolie oppression in Assam.

79. A writer in the same paper says that he saw some coolies seated under a tree near the *Paridarshak* office. One among them looked very melancholy, and on being questioned said his name was Krishna Chandra Dutt, that his father's name was Mahes Chandra Dutt, and that his maternal uncle's name was Gopal Chandra Dey; that his uncle had a shop in Midnapore. He was, he said, a native of district Bankoora, Post Office Audha. Sashi Baboo of Midnapore promised to give him a suitable employment. One day Sashi Baboo told him to accompany a number of coolies to Serajgunge, where the Sahib, said he, would give him a suitable employment. He was told that his duty would be to convey coolies from Midnapore to Serajgunge, a work which would occupy him only eight days. Sashi Baboo never told him that he would have to serve as a coolie.

PARIDARSHAK.

A coolie's own story.

On his arrival at Serajgunge, a jemadar only asked what his name was and he was taken to no Sahib. And it was only after his arrival at Sylhet that he was made to understand that he had come as a coolie, and that he must go to the Gudansa Tea Garden in Sylhet.

CHUNDER NATH BOSE,

Bengali Translator.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,

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16. The same paper, requests the Inspector of Schools in Sibirsk to appoint a parent who knows both English and Russian in place of the late parent of the Sibirsk school.

73. The same paper in discussing the jail administration in Assam, says: "The reason why large numbers of prisoners every year escape from the Assam jails is that they are subjected to very harsh and cruel treatment in the jails. Some of the punishments inflicted for breach of jail discipline, such as solitary imprisonment, short diet, caning, etc., are very cruel and ought to be discontinued. The proposal of Mr. Williams, the Inspector of Jails, that prisoners found recalcitrant should be kept upon a shocking diet, and all confined out and made to do this is even more cruel and unparliamentary than the existing law. Another way in which cruelty is inflicted may be put down as the punishment of prisoners to rise the jail. Such a punishment has already been granted in Assam by Mr. Williams. A laboratory school should be opened in Assam for the benefit of juvenile offenders."